

The Louisianian.

HERRY A. CORDIN, Publisher

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1874.

All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to H. A. CORDIN, Business Manager, New Orleans, Feb. 28, 1874.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the correctness of communications.

Col. W. B. BARRETT is our special agent, and is authorized to solicit subscriptions and receive payment of bills.

EDITORIAL MANAGEMENT OF THE LOUISIANIAN.

After this issue, the editorial management of the LOUISIANIAN will be in the hands of Hon. Geo. T. Ruby, formerly of the "Galveston Standard."

Mr. Ruby is an educated, thorough gentleman with a large experience not only in public life, but in politics and journalism; and we believe while the paper will maintain its status as an out-spoken Republican journal and a faithful fearless advocate of the rights of our people, it will be found more attractive and varied in its contents, under its new management.

The Republican nominee of the Sixth Congressional District, Mr. Chas. E. Nash, of St. Landry, is a well educated and highly respected colored citizen, whose candidacy and election will reflect credit alike upon the party and his constituency. The only colored Congressional nominee, we trust that no efforts will be spared to secure his election.

Gov. Ames, of Mississippi, whose fidelity to principle and integrity of character, deservedly ranks him as the model Chief Executive in the South, was in our city last Saturday, the guest, of Col. J. M. G. Parker.

We are under many obligations to our genial friend Judge A. B. Sloaner, Asst. Superintendent Railway Mail Service, for favors extended to this office, and return him our thanks for the same.

United States Senator J. R. West left last Wednesday, for Washington, having received important telegrams requiring his presence in that city. He will visit Long Branch and interview the President on Louisiana affairs before returning here.

COL. T. W. DeKLYNE.

OBITUARY.

The sad death of this highly esteemed and respected gentleman during the early part of the past week has thrown a gloom on our community which the loss of a truly good citizen occasions. Col. DeKlyne came to our State during the war as an officer in the Navy. Honorably discharged from service he became identified with our city and State in several important and prominent civil offices, wherein his unflinching urbanity of demeanor and probity of character endeared him alike to all classes of our community and the respect of our people. Young, active, generous and noble our deceased friend has left a void, not alone in the bereaved hearts of his stricken family, but in the State, which taken for all in all we shall seek in vain to fill.

HON. WILLIAM MURRELL, OF MADISON.

We are pleased to see, that the Republicans of Madison in Convention assembled have unanimously nominated Col. Murrell for the General Assembly of the State—Col. Murrell is an intelligent honorable and gallant gentleman and will prove as heretofore an able and honest representative of his people. Undeterred by Executive power and unwavering by public patronage he fairly and zealously represented his parish in the late State Convention and won and deserves the respect even of his opponents.

FOR THE INFORMATION—

Of the Times it may be well stated that the desired matter of flooding the streets from the several Water Works during this heated term, is not under the supervision or direction of the Administrator of Public Improvements, but under charge of the Department of Water Works. If otherwise, Col. Lewis would be more than pleased to comply with what is really a healthful and needful measure.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

ITS WORK.

The Republican State Convention convened in this city on the 5th, completed its work and adjourned sine die on the 8th inst. Its proceedings in full will be found in our columns and to them our readers are referred for the details of the work done.

We make the proceedings the subject of appropriate comment in several particulars—

First—The resolutions constitute a platform that will meet with the general approval of our people, and is worthy of the attention and emulation of even our political opponents. We commend especially the expressed purpose by the representatives of the party in favor of a fair election—an election that shall be free from intimidation on the one side, and fraud on the other. The interest of the people so manifestly demand fairness in the casting and counting the ballots, that even party prejudice should be subordinated to the united effort that will prevent violence on the part of the turbulent and tricks and cheating on the part of the corrupt.

For the good name of Louisiana we bespeak a peaceable and fair election in November next, assured that the people, fairly represented in the offices of the State, all necessary reformatory measures will promptly follow. We commend the position of the Convention in favor of Cuban independence and Civil Rights, and trust that our representatives in Congress may heed the instructions given.

Second—The endorsement of Senator P. B. S. Pinchback is very comprehensive and full and was unanimous.

We are sure that in no single act of the Convention did the delegates more truthfully represent their constituents than in the passage with such unanimity of the resolutions relative to the Senator elect; and in these resolutions there is a rebuke pungent and direct to the secret traitors who have heretofore attempted to thwart the popular will by insidious efforts to prevent the Senatorial recognition of this representative colored man.

Third—The nomination of Hon. A. Dubuclet for the office of State Treasurer will give general satisfaction. This intelligent, competent and honest public functionary has retained the confidence even of his political opponents during two terms of office, and among Republicans there is no opposition except in the few instances in which his integrity has been an obstruction to the evil designs of evil men. As singular as it may seem and to the great credit of this gentleman he has been opposed mainly because he has been independent and faithful.

The Congressional candidates are not personally objectionable and as far as we know are competent men but we should have been better pleased if instead of one out of six, there had been at least two colored citizens placed before the people for their votes as Congressional candidates.

Fourth—The Convention confirmed the political management of the party in the same hands that have for many years held it, Capt. Packard retaining the chairmanship of the State Committee for another year. For reasons heretofore given, we believe that the chairmanship of this Committee might have been safely changed, and for the benefit of the party; but a majority of the Convention have elected a course on the matter different from that suggested by us. We shall await the developments of the future patiently and do not find that we have been mistaken. In this connection as a matter of justice to our self-respect, no less than to the Republican party, State and National, we deprecate and denounce as dangerous, oppressive, and impertinent the attempt made by the Executive through the machinery of the Registration and Election Laws to control the contest on the questions of the Presidency of the Convention and the State Treasurer. That this was done is patent and its effect was only to breed bad blood and dissensions in the party and excite suspicions and fears for the future among the people.

Without undue reflection upon the action of other delegates in the late Republican State Convention, we yet especially commend those gentlemen whose forty-four-and-a-half votes in the ballot for the Presidency of the body so strongly exemplified the manhood and integrity of their constituents.

JUDGE HENRY C. DIBBLE.

THE WORK.

The nominating Convention of the Second Congressional District have named this gentleman as the Republican candidate for Congress. He will succeed General L. A. Sheldon, who was a candidate for renomination, but who was defeated.

The result created considerable surprise, for many thought that General Sheldon was too strong to be overthrown, while others believed that the choice should and would fall upon one of the representative colored men who were candidates before the Convention. We confess that our own preference was for one of these, but since it could not be, we are extremely gratified at the selection of Judge Dibble. Scarcely any man in the State has been more intimately identified with the Republican party of Louisiana than he. Of his Republicanism no one will pretend to express a doubt, and he has done good service in the cause. The colored people of this State can never forget that while Judge of the Eighth District Court he was the first Judge in Louisiana, if not in the South, to maintain the civil rights of colored men before the law. The decision in the case of *Sauvint vs. Walker* gave us the first gleam of hope that the judicial department of the State Government would come to our relief.

Judge Dibble is a man of ability and integrity, and he is strikingly characterized for his untiring energy and perseverance. A clear writer, a ready and eloquent speaker, and a rapid and effective worker in the Committee Room, he will, without doubt, distinguish himself in Congress. To his experience as a politician, Judge Dibble will bring the prestige of professional success. Though a young man, for he is not yet thirty years of age, he has risen and stands among the first members of the bar of Louisiana. A successful practitioner he has acquired a large and lucrative practice and at present occupies the office of Assistant Attorney General of the State.

THE NOMINATION OF GENERAL SYPHER.

General J. Hale Sypher has, for the fifth time, been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the First Congressional District. To be endorsed by his constituents five successive times, is something of which he may well feel proud. It is a merited recognition of his character as a man; of his ability as a representative; a token of the esteem in which he is held by the people of his District and State, and is a proof that the Republican party of Louisiana is not ungrateful; that they have not forgotten the fact that in its darkest hours he never wavered in his allegiance—never deserted his post.

General Sypher made his advent in this State, not as one of the horde of professional politicians who sought to enrich themselves at the expense of our people, but as a man seeking to invest his capital where it would yield a fair remuneration, and during the whole period of his residence has been a property-holder and tax-payer.

Throughout his political career he has been a faithful and consistent Republican. The first Republican Club formed outside the city of New Orleans, was organized on his plantation in Rapides parish. In his capacity as a Representative in Congress he has labored incessantly for the welfare of Louisiana and the Mississippi Valley; has always favored the construction of the levees by the General Government; urged the retention of the tariff on sugar; was a strong advocate of the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad; unflinching in his efforts to secure relief for the sufferers from the overflow; and the able manner in which he championed the Fort St. Philip Canal Bill will never be forgotten by those who have any interest in the commercial and material prosperity of our city and State.

His nomination is equivalent to an election, and we congratulate his constituents and the people of our State that they are again to be represented by so able an advocate.

J. Sells Martin, Esq., Special Treasury Agent for Mississippi, is in town.

A MISAPPREHENSION CORRECTED.

The subjoined extract, based on an editorial in our Extra, appeared in the *Bulletin* of Friday last, and demands correction. The *Bulletin* adds:

"He (Packard) has lately chosen to make an aggressive war on Gov. Pinchback, after having secretly and treacherously opposed his recognition as Senator from this State." In justification of the above paragraph, read the following: Judge Durrell and the Returning Board carried the campaign of 1872, if it was carried at all.

The Senator elect from this State, charges Durrell with placing in power, by usurping jurisdiction, a government elected by a Returning Board, and through which government alone Pinchback can claim any title to a seat in the Senate.

The comments of the *Bulletin* proceed upon ignorance of the position of Gov. Pinchback, and ignores the actual state of the Louisiana case, before Congress.

It is literally true, that the political question involved in the Louisiana case is still open and unsettled by the United States Senate. The question thus far has been determined largely upon the technical points, involved in the order of Judge Durrell and the Returning Board, and no decision has been made, on the merits, by the Congress of the nation. In other words, the U. S. Senate has declined—by refusing action in the case of the Senator elect, pro or con—to determine the legal status of the present State Government. Republicans have held that it represents a majority of the legal voters of the State, but so far as the Senate is concerned, it is simply a *de facto* Government thus far.

Now, Senator Pinchback's claim as Senator elect, and his method of urging that claim, are consistent with this position. He consistently alleges, that a General Assembly, competent to declare and pass upon the question of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and to make laws for the Government of the State, is competent to elect a United States Senator, and he was so elected. He contends that if Kellogg is Governor, he is Senator—no more no less. He leaves this question to be decided upon its merits and has always opposed either dilatory delays, or partial and superficial investigation in this matter; and is willing to abide the result, whether it be for or against him. He asks no favors but will submit quietly to no invidious and unjust discriminations. Let this question come up and be fairly and formally met by the Senate, and he will cheerfully abide the result. But up to this date he—and he alone and apparently on account of his race, and at the instigation of traitors in his own party, and the political foes out of it—has not only been deprived of his seat, but of even the privileges of an investigation, that would enable him to expose his slanderous assailants.

GOSSIP.

IT IS SAID—

Of Jules Janin that he wrote an extraordinary hand. The characters were formed with some care but had not their like in any known alphabet. There were but two compositors on the *Journal des Debats* who could decipher them. When he contributed to other papers he dictated to his wife.

WHAT MANY PEOPLE—

Would term intolerance is mentioned as exclusiveness in England, where hitherto in one of the best Literary Clubs in London all dissenting clergymen were excluded. For the first time, recently, the Rev. Dr. Stoughton, a leading Congregationalist was admitted. The prime mover in opening the doors being Dean Stanley, one of the most liberal of the English Church.

THE BEST—

Illustration of faith with works is afforded in the conduct of the little fellow who tumbled into a pond. Pale and dripping, and prepared for bed by his mother he was told to thank God for having saved him. "Yes, I s'pose God did save me but then I held on to the grass too."

HAVING LEARNED—

Of the purpose of certain White League leaders to organize a sub-Club or organization down in the

Eighth Ward, we dispatched an enterprising reporter last Sunday to ascertain the whereabouts of the Club and to learn by actual observation of the proceedings of the meeting. After walking through the suburbs of several streets famous in the French faubourg for the excellence of the little amphibious animal known as "craw fish;" our reporter espied a small son of Erin's Isle whom, with the promise of sundry shekels, he got to conduct him to where "the illigant league" assembled. Arrived there he found a noisy crowd of heated and excited individuals who seemed at the moment of his entrance to be engaged in the task of electing a presiding officer. The weather was intensely warm, and the active members of the club seemed to have added to its effect by repeated potations from sundry black bottles that they carried in hand "to keep cool," as one red-faced, broad shouldered gentleman remarked. On the announcement that M. Descairn had the most votes and was therefore duly elected president, an Irish American present, with excited mien swore that there was fraud; his friend "Andy" had been counted out, the vote must be taken again. Upon this ensued a jargon in the gumbo patois and Gaelic interlarded with a few broad Saxon interjections which promised for awhile to outdo Babel. At the moment the noise seemed the greatest the friend of "Andy" jumped on to the platform and pulling out a little repeating pistol he had in his pocket began to fumble at the trigger. Being very drunk, undoubtedly somebody would have been shot, but fortunately, while the hammer responded to the pulls of the trigger but two barrels were loaded, and before the cylinder revolved to these the now quieted and alarmed assemblage found opportunity to disarm their comrade. This done it was agreed the vote should be repeated. Several nominees were proposed, but all in turn rejected; the crowd growing noisier and more turbulent as each ballot was announced. Finally out of sheer weariness the opposition seemed to have joined in the unanimous election of M. Descairn. But not so "Andy's" champion. He, brandishing a thick hickory cane, declared for a free fight. He could "clane out the frog aters an he wud." Snatching his action to his words he vigorously belabored a half dozen of his nearest neighbors and in consequence ensued a wild row which our reporter watched until tired, when he withdrew confident that the organization of that sub-club White League was not quite harmonious.

The State Register continues the war on Congressman Sheldon. Its recent issue being confined to the short comings of that gentleman. Of the "Independent Times" it says: "The Times is not a Republican paper, and therefore we do not see why it need 'take on' under the head of 'Republican party unloading Pinchback.' The Republican party can take care of itself and its interests without the assistance or misrepresentations of its enemies. We believe the Times is in favor of Sheldon, as everything else that opposes Pinchback is on that side."

[From St. Petersburg Correspondence New York Times.]

RUSSIAN NEWSPAPERS.

In conclusion I may mention that I had occasion to call at the office of a Russian newspaper last week, but as it was after 4 o'clock I was informed that the editor's office hours were between 12 and 3. This is a little easier work than newspapermen are accustomed to in our country, but then the field for working here is a very circumscribed one. Every advertisement has to be approved by a government officer before it is inserted, and how the papers pay is, as Dunderberg says, "one of those things which no fellow can understand." There are no less than eleven daily papers published here; one is in German, one in French, and the rest in Russian language. I will not attempt to give you the names of the latter, for to me they present the appearance of having been set up as a "trial run" the day after President by an experienced apprentice; half of the letters appear to be up side down, and the other half are in a mutilated condition. If any one among your readers is curious to know what a Russian newspaper looks like, let him try to read a newspaper printed in the ordinary Roman type when he has a severe bilious attack accompanied by sick headaches, and he will have an excellent idea of what it resembles. Besides this eleven daily papers here, there is an official paper which contains notices of theatrical performances and public amusement, all of which the law does not allow to be printed in the ordinary newspapers. With regard to reading matter, an editor has to be very careful what he writes or

publishes, for after being cautioned on two separate occasions for the insertion of articles which the Government disapproves of, the third time he offends, the publication of his paper is stopped entirely, and he runs the risk of having no means of subsistence for a period of time, the duration of which is not in his power to determine.

In a review of Mr. Froude's later volumes of his "The English in Ireland," the *Academy* says: "Of the substantial truth of Mr. Froude's representation there can be little doubt, as it is founded on depositions which are preserved in Dublin Castle, and which according to our author, record even worse brutalities than he has ventured to repeat. At the same time it is quite possible that Mr. Froude may have fixed his gaze too exclusively on the dark side of things and that the lights and shadows of Irish life in the last century deserve to have been mingled in rather less unequal proportions than he has allotted to them. He himself admits that there was a class, and, to judge from his language, a considerable class, of noblemen and gentlemen who were neither absentee nor place hunters, and who lived on their estates in dignified retirement, untainted by the national vices of drinking, dueling, and gambling. There must, therefore, have been numerous districts of Ireland in which the farmers and peasantry were prosperous and contented, the landlords conscientious and respected and where the crimes which flourished elsewhere in such rank luxuriance had no existence. On this supposition we think it may fairly be objected to Mr. Froude that he leaves upon the reader's mind an impression not consistent with the facts; and impression, namely, that the social condition of Ireland a hundred years ago was exclusively made up of misery, vice, crime, corruption, and neglect. He mentions the evidence of more healthy elements. But he mentions them, and passes on. He never dwells on the brighter side of the picture. Still, no doubt when every allowance is made for want of due proportion enough remains to establish over and over again the truth of his central proposition, namely, that in Ireland the law was all but impotent, and that England, having failed in more than one attempt to govern Ireland according to her own ideas; was content to tie the hands of the papists and leave the country to itself."

Mr. Green nominated as temporary Secretaries, Chas. A. Baque and A. Badenhaus, the present incumbents. Adopted by acclamation with the amendment that Mr. Wm. Vigers be included.

A motion was made that a committee of nine be appointed on Credentials. Mr. Blunt, of Natchitoches, moved that that committee be elected by delegates whose seats are not contested. Mr. Laurence B. Herberd objected. Mr. Blunt insisted on his motion. On the announcement from the Chair that he would not appoint any man on the committee whose seat was contested, the motion or amendment of Mr. Blunt was withdrawn. The main question was ordered, and motion adopted. Mr. Burch moved that the rules governing the Lower House State General Assembly should be adopted as the parliamentary law of the Convention. Carried.

A motion, made and adopted, was the appointment of Mr. Jeffrey Canonge as Sergeant-at-Arms of the Convention. Amended by supplementary motion for appointment of five Sergeants-at-Arms and Doorkeepers.

On motion, the Convention was asked to take a recess for fifteen minutes. Objected to by Mr. Green, of Orleans, in a lengthy speech, casting an imputation on the chairman, he could not countenance. The committee on credentials should be first appointed. He moved to lay the motion for a recess on the table. The motion for recess withdrawn. Several members jocularly objected to anybody being on platform—Secretaries or others. They wished a square deal in this thing. The Chair then announced the

LOUISIANA STATE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

HELD IN ST. LOUIS HOTEL.

FIRST DAY.

The Convention was called to order by Hon. S. B. Packard, Chairman of the State Central Executive Committee, at 12½ o'clock, who said:

Gentlemen of the Convention—

"You will observe order while I call upon the Rev. J. R. V. Thomas to open the Convention with prayer."

SPEECH OF PACKARD.

"Gentlemen of the Convention—

We have met here to-day assembled in Convention for the welfare of the Republican party. I trust that our deliberations will be harmonious, and result in the good purpose of our assembling."

The call was then read. After which, upon roll call, a majority of the delegates were announced as present. The Chairman of the State Central Executive Committee announced as the adopted resolution of that body, that to-morrow when the Convention assembled, he, (the Chairman of the Committee) would announce the list of all the members returned, both contestants and contestees. Upon the inquiry as to how the temporary chairman should be elected, it was moved and adopted that the same be had by ballot, the roll to be called and members announce their vote in accordance. Three tellers were appointed Messrs. Gair, Burch, and Green.

Hons. Murrell and David Young were nominated. Mr. Gair, of East Feliciana, nominated, in an eloquent little speech, Lieut. Gov. C. C. Antoine. The nominations, on motion, were closed. While the balloting was proceeding, Mr. Murrell withdrew his name in favor of Hon. David Young. Received with applause by Young's friends, who seemed enthusiastic. The vote announced, stood: total 307—Antoine 76; Young 131. Messrs. Montaldo, Leet and Sartain escorted Mr. Young to the Chair.

YOUNG'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Convention—Allow me to return to you my sincere thanks for the honor conferred. It is not necessary for me to speak

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now. I see gentlemen boiling over with speeches. Let me say to you that while my friend from East Feliciana, made an eloquent speech in favor of Lieut. Gov. Antoine, your votes have decided otherwise. I shall depend upon good order to be observed in your deliberations. My rulings shall be impartial and I ask your assistance. A large number of contestants from all parts of the State and city makes the task of the Chair, in the appointment of Committees on Credentials an onerous one. I shall try and be impartial. I may not give entire satisfaction, but will try. I ask the cool-headed gentlemen here to assist me. I again return you my sincere thanks. Little did I think when I left my home that I would be foisted upon you as your Chairman. As I came floating down the river I thought that I might perhaps strive for such a position. If we, gentlemen, take the bull by the horns we can wade through the coming campaign."

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as the several parishes reported by the Committee, were read, that each be taken separately and acted upon. Mr. Ray, of East Feliciana, objected. Mr. Montaldo withdrew his motion, several cries of points of order having been announced and the Chair positively refusing to entertain them. At this juncture Messrs. Ray and Green became involved in an angry altercation the voices of both pitched in a tone drowning the stentorian cries of order of the Chairman. The cries were further increased by the attempts of Messrs. Murrell, and Weeks to gain the ear of the Chair which falling, a further altercation ensued between Messrs. Green and Weeks provoking at last Murrell of Madison.

For awhile the Chair failed to gain order but repeated strokes of the gavel, and the continued reading of the report of Committee on Credentials eventually obtained quiet.

Mr. Ray of East Feliciana: Moved that the report now having been read should be taken up *seriatim* by parishes and acted upon. Mr. Green objected very strongly to this motion. He had seconded a similar motion of his friend Montaldo and thought that his had precedence. Persistently insisting, the Chair recognized Mr. Green as offering a substitute which he presented that the Convention adopt the report as a whole.

Mr. Pinchback, of Orleans, desired to say that while he did not object to the substitute of Mr. Green, as prompted from any other motive than that of the best interests of the Convention, he yet if it were proposed to seriously consider it against the better motion submitted by the gentleman from East Feliciana, he should certainly speak to it at some length.

"Now, Mr. Chairman, I notice that the Committee report both delegations seated in the Tenth Ward, while in other wards of the city and contested districts of the State no such action has been taken." Now this unfair act which if it had been made general he might accept notwithstanding the direct insult to himself, he would not in behalf of the sturdy Republicans representatives, who had so justly a voice here and were attempted to be denied by the Committee, permit such a report to be adopted if his reprobation could be effective. He would not take up the time of the Convention, but heartily favoring the motion of the gentleman from East Feliciana, Mr. Ray, he trusted the substitute would be adopted.

Mr. Ray of East Feliciana in support of his motion said that during the sittings of the Convention he and other country delegates had been overridden by their city associates. This was unjust and unfair and would not longer be tolerated. He insisted on the previous question Mr. Morey of Ouachita parish made the point of order that the previous question could not be moved by the gentleman from East Feliciana; that the gentleman, Mr. Green, of Orleans having charged himself with the conduct of the report of the Committee, under parliamentary rules he only could make the motion for the previous question.

The Chair declared the point of order not well taken, stating that whatever be the rule or practice governing the U. S. House of Representatives such did not pertain to the Lower House of the General Assembly of Louisiana. The previous question was ordered. On the question shall the main question be now put, the roll was called. Before the vote was announced a scene of confusion ensued begotten of a spirited pistol quarrel between Messrs. Green and Jones which occasioned a hasty exodus of nearly everybody in the hall. A few belligerent gentlemen only remaining and these coming to comparatively good order by being disarmed of offensive weapons the convention resumed its sitting and the business went on.

The Secretary announced as result of the vote that more had been received than there were delegates. The count was therefore again ordered and roll called, pending this, Mr. Green, asked leave to withdraw his substitute. Granted. The question then being on the adoption of the original motion of Mr. Ray, of East Feliciana, Mr. Pinchback's motion to adjourn until to-morrow at 12 M. was adopted.

THIRD DAY.

Convention called to order at 11:10 A. M. The motion of Mr. Ray of East Feliciana that the report of the Committee on Credentials be acted

upon *seriatim* was before the Convention. Several members discussed points of order. After nearly an hour given to these frivolous interloutory motions,

Mr. Montaldo again urged the adoption of substitute renewed by himself, that the report of the committee be acted upon in its entirety. He would not urge the previous question on this, but would let the motion be debated.

Mr. Dewes, of St. John the Baptist, made a frivolous point of order, which the Chair refused to entertain.

The Chair ruled Mr. Demas out of order, but he persisted in stating his point, which, he claimed, to be pertinent to the motion of Mr. Montaldo, who interrupted him, begging to correct his misstatement of his delegacy, he being of the Third Ward and not of the Fourth Ward.

Mr. Demas rejoined, "You are of no ward."

Senator Pinchback was accorded the floor, on the adoption of the motion of Mr. Montaldo.

HIS SPEECH.

He was before the Convention not so much in behalf of the interests of his own immediate constituents but he rightly felt of the Republicans of the entire State. The issues involved in the attack made upon the rights of free ballot against the citizens of the Tenth Ward was an outrage if unrebuked which would jeopardize untrammelled suffrage throughout the State. It had been charged by certain morning dailies, subsidized by the men who committed these wrongs; that the position he assumed on this subject was fostered by the attitude in which this report of the Committee had placed many of the country contestants and because of this he would seek the influence which this cause gave.

In order, however, to free himself from any such allegation he proposed to rest the merits of his case upon the high handed conduct of official opponents in his—the Tenth Ward—and single handed and alone would test truth and justice against the power which official patronage and influence so potently wielded. [Loud applause.]

Giving a synopsis of the difficulties occurring in the Tenth Ward both preceding and during the day of the primary election of delegates the speaker in strong and forcible terms characterized these acts. Then next coming to the action of what he styled the "Executive Caucus," he set forth the schemes and behests of its leading spirits; and producing a marked sensation. When he alluded to the arrangement wherein Lieut. Gov. Antoine had been solicited by the Executive and consented to accept the temporary chairmanship of the body on the distinct and understood basis of equity and justice; but was at the last moment put aside by his pledged supporters and allowed to be ungenerously beaten by another gentleman who appointed a committee on credentials entirely in the interests of the Executive. If in view of these and similar, direct and palpable wrongs, which he cited, the Convention should yet see proper to adopt this report. If justice, simple and unshorn were not to be done he would prefer to retire to the privacy of his home, removed from what all attested to be so gross and flagrant a violation of the citizens individual rights, and leave them to bear the burdens which their own acts had so unfortunately tolled. Doing this, Mr. Packard will have fulfilled his pledge of driving him out of active participation in the party—with what intent and at what cost, he alone will know—but not as he said, into the ranks of the Democracy. For abating not one little effort for Republican success he could but deplore the position into which the party would be mercilessly engulfed.

[Loud and continued applause.]

Mr. Packard had hoped that the action in the Tenth Ward would not breed or ferment old sores or difficulties. But his friend Mr. Pinchback had asserted so many objectionable things of him that he must reply. He had no notes of Senator Pinchback's speech, but he would reply in his rambling way from memory. Senator Pinchback, as a prominent Republican, had received the unanimous endorsement of his ward. But after this was done, that fact was heralded through the city as a victory over him, Packard. It caused him to act. What he did the result of the election in that ward will show. He had been denounced in no less than five solid leaders in the LOUISIANIAN because of this. He was the chairman of the party's State Central Executive Committee, and the war was made against him by his friend Mr. Pinchback, urged on by others,

prominent Republicans. In regard to the election in the Tenth Ward, does the Convention suppose that Mr. Bibb, one of the delegates, who is himself a colored man, would put himself in the position of fighting so prominent a leader as he, Mr. Pinchback if he did not deem himself rightly elected. He thought it in bad taste to impugn the white Republicans as endeavoring to organize a "White League" in the party. This charge was untrue. The real motive was that he must be deposed, and he supposed for Mr. Pinchback, because he was a candidate for the chairmanship of the Convention.

Asking leave to interrupt the speaker Mr. Pinchback disclaimed all intention or wish to be chairman of the Committee. He thought that the position assumed by Governor Pinchback was not a wise one; his exalted position as their chosen Senator should have removed him from petty antagonisms. He needs the friendship of all Republicans. Should he not be willing to concede what the committee has reported? His friend Governor Pinchback, doubtless, had staunch friends, and he admired their devotion; but if this is so, he (Packard) had equally as devoted and true friends. [Applause.]

Lieut. Gov. Antoine next spoke. He stood by his friend Mr. Brown, who was one of the contestants, and did not want the committee's report to be adopted.

Mr. Matthews, of Tensas, said he was for Governor Pinchback, because he was the party's choice for the highest office within its gift. Relative to the Tenth Ward affair, his understanding of the matter that four out of the seven commissioners had given Governor Pinchback his credentials, ought to have established the entirety of his claim; but the committee had decided otherwise.

"He was here interrupted by Mr. Packard.

Well, Mr. Chairman, I shall not now discuss that matter. Governor Pinchback's position in the party is too strong for his voice not to be potent on this floor, whether he has a whole or a half vote. But, Mr. Chairman, to get at the immediate adoption of the report, I move an amendment to the pending motion, its—the report's—adoption as a whole, except the Tenth Ward, which may afterwards be taken up."

Mr. Antoine, of Orleans, took the floor, and discussed, what he thought, his just grievances in the action of the committee—one as dear to him as that of Governor Pinchback. The committee had done him and his constituents so grave an injustice, that if the Convention adopted it, he feared the result, not only to the ward interested, but to the parish of Orleans, in the unity of the Republican party.

The poetical Herbert, of Orleans, then assumed the floor, speaking in a fervid tone, and asserting not only the rights of his ward and his standpoint, but that the official power exercised by the Lieutenant Governor could not harm his cause.

Here there ensued cries of "Order!" "No reflections on the Lieutenant Governor."

Mr. Herbert continued, and denied the assertions of Mr. Antoine finally concluding with some highly poetical allusions amid applause.

Mr. Gair, of East Feliciana, next followed. He was a delegate devoted to the interests of his constituents. Pledged to them he regretted the dissensions among party leaders, or in the parish of Orleans. That parish was always in turmoil. The country delegates' time was always absorbed in all the commotions of the party to determine their quarrels among the city delegates.

He was opposed to the occupation of valuable time longer by the Convention for such a purpose. If such was to be done, why they had as well remain in the city the balance of the year. No man was a firmer friend of Governor Pinchback than he. He wished to say if Kellogg was Governor, Governor Pinchback was his Senator. He would like to know the golden mean wherein these difficulties could be healed.

Mr. Pinchback here desired to ask the speaker if he understood that the difference between him and

Governor Kellogg was, that the last named enjoyed the occupation of office, its \$8,000 a year and its emoluments, which gave him the large power of patronage, with its persuasive influence; while he did not fill the seat to which he was chosen, and had no money to purchase votes for the pushing of measures on this floor.

Mr. Gair resumed: He was not so actuated, and never had been, and in the faith of his simple hopefulness trusted no member of the Convention. He wanted peace—desired harmony. But no man could withstand the resistless force of the Republican party. It was bound to succeed, and he stood in its path, whether of high or low degree, would surely be crushed.

Mr. Allaine, of West Baton Rouge, next spoke, and defended the report of the committee. He moved the previous question. Seconded, and the Chair so ordered.

The main question was put and carried.

The question then recurred on the adoption of the report. Messrs. Blunt, Dumont and Brewster appointed tellers.

VOTE ANNOUNCED.
Yeas, 126; nays, 66. The report was thus declared adopted.

Mr. Montaldo then moved that the vote just had be reconsidered, and that that motion be laid on the table.

Cries of "Ayes!" and "Noes!"

The Chair put the question, and declared it carried.

Mr. Pinchback moved that the names of Charles Bibb and A. B. Miller be stricken from the rolls.

Mr. Herbert made the point of order that the motion just made could not be entertained, because of adoption of the committee's report.

The Chair was unable to decide.

Mr. Pinchback withdrew his motion.

Mr. Ray, of East Feliciana, moved that the Convention go into the election of permanent officers.

Adopted.

Mr. Green, of Orleans, moved that the Convention elect a president and vice-presidents, one from each congressional district; one secretary and one assistant secretary, by acclamation.

Adopted.

Mr. W. W. Johnson, nominated Mr. P. B. S. Pinchback.

Mr. Basil Graves, of Assumption, nominated S. B. Packard.

Messrs. Brown, Dumont, Montaldo, Allen and Brewster were appointed tellers. Those voting for Mr. Packard were: Beatty, Maher, Hill, Armstrong, Graves, Cohen, Souer, Nonguez, Huesman, Pages, Rice, Berhel, Benjamin, Whitley, Lane, Foreman, Sholeq, Beaugard, Haslet, Galt, Dickey, Barber, Antoine, Keating, Smith, Harper, Heffer, Vaughn, Blackburn, Harris, Meng, Faulkner, Alexander, F. F. Morey, Hawley, J. J. Johnson, Gair, DeGruy, Ray, Weber, Ward, Phillips, Riddell, Wakefield, Deslonde, Davidson, Randolph, C. J. Green, Denison, Mills, Lombard, Fisher, Hiesland, Murrell of Lafourche, Taylor, Crosier, Collins, Brown, Grant, Miller, Cragh, Devezin, Cripps, Montaldo, Herbert, Kenner, Duffy, Lanebare, Belot, Poirier, Alix, Trevigne, Grader, W. H. Green, Hutcheson, Ray, DeGruy, Douglas.

Miller one-half, Bibb one-half, Pinchback one-half.

Ballard, John Lewis, Bruce, Gartkamp, Dumont, Loan, Hill, Joseph Lewis, Brewster, Jones, Dewes, Honors, Thos. Jones, Twitchell, Dewes, Lynch, O. J. Elzy, McCutcheon, Essex, Reese, Dickinson, Simms, Cohen, Combs, Nash, Ganit, Dzescott, Hill, Gordy, Sutton, Shadmek, Darrall, Leet, Rochan, Delahoussaye, Collins, Wilder, Steel, Matthews, Harlow, Caga, Marie, Wright, Patton, R. B. Taylor, Kelly, George.

Those voting for Mr. Pinchback were: Messrs. Lefert, Washington, Burton, Young, J. W. Armstrong, Swaze, Deslonde, Davidson, Landolph, Jackson, Cole, Ellis, Lombard, Fisher, Hiesland, Murrell of Madison, W. W. Johnson, Watson, T. H. Johnson, Thompson, Herwig, Eichols, Woods, For, Packard, Carleton, Flaton, Harrison, Powell, A. Raymond, J. B. Stamp, Hill, Bird, Mahoney, Sarry, Jas. Johnson, Bern, White, Wells, Kelso, Dausington, Lewis, Combs, Nash, Bryant, Walker, Goyer, Elzy, Raby, W. W. Thompson, several names having been answered in so weak a manner that the reporter could not learn their votes. They seemed to be afraid to let their neighbors know how they did vote.

The total vote for the candidates summed up amounted to 123 for Packard, Pinchback, 44.

During the taking of the vote considerable enthusiasm obtained in Messrs. Packard and Pinchback voting respectively for each other.

The Chair announced the vote as follows:
S. B. Packard..... 123;
P. B. S. Pinchback..... 44

Mr. Packard was therefore declared President.

Mr. Young, the temporary Chairman, introduced the permanent President.

Thanking the Convention for the compliment given, as not personal to him, but to the party, and asserting that the Convention by this

act did not express disapproval with Governor Pinchback, but that conscious of his high regard for that gentleman, and the party's determination to stand by him, it had simply expressed justice to other Republicans who had done some service for the party. The campaign of 1872 was then discussed, and the party's progress attested; and the outlook for success to-day and folly of the Democracy set forth.

At the conclusion of his address it was moved that Mr. Chas. A. Baquie be elected Secretary unanimously by acclamation.

Adopted.

Four candidates for Assistant Secretaries were named, of whom Mr. Badenhaner was elected.

Rules suspended, and elected by acclamation. Also four sergeant-at-arms.

C. U. Miller elected doorkeeper.

The election of Vice-Presidents gone into.

The Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, on motion of Mr. Young, elected First Vice-President, by acclamation, as representing the State.

Mr. Morey asked leave to have the pending business suspended, and the following resolution, on motion, adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of nine members be appointed by the Chair to constitute a Committee on Resolutions. Resolved, That a committee, to consist of fifteen members, be appointed by the Chair, to be known as "the Committee on Peace and Order," and whose duty it shall be to collect all information concerning the organization and objects of the White League and kindred organizations; the policy advocated by said League through the press and through public speeches, and to report in what manner and to what extent ostracism, intimidation and violence has been exercised by said organizations.

Mr. Morey, at some length, explained his resolution.

Mr. Randolph, of Iberville, also spoke on the subject, and replied to charges stated to have been made in the Times, and other kindred sheets.

Under the impetus of the previous question, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. R. R. Ray, of East Feliciana, moved the unanimous adoption of the following resolution, as a substitute for one nearly similar, presented by Hon. C. B. Darrall, and which that gentleman in an eloquent speech strongly commended and desired:

Resolved, That we reaffirm our untalterable allegiance to and confidence in the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, United States Senator elect from Louisiana, and while we regret that he has not yet been seated, we have every faith that the Senate of the United States will, in due time, honor his credentials as one of the representatives of the sovereign State of Louisiana. But in case it should be deemed necessary for the General Assembly of Louisiana, at its next session, to ratify his credentials as United States Senator, we hereby nominate and re-indorse the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback as our unanimous choice, and only candidate for United States Senator from this State; and direct all the Republican members of the General Assembly to put in force and execute this declaration of the deliberate wisdom of the Republican party in Convention assembled.

Unanimously adopted by a standing vote, with rousing cheers by the Convention.

Mr. Gair, of East Feliciana, offered a resolution relative to the organization of the State Central Committee.

Adopted.

Mr. _____, of _____ parish, introduced a resolution, commendatory of the Fort St. Philip Canal project.

On suggestion of Mr. Pinchback, referred to the Committee on Resolutions. As also, on motion, all resolutions.

The Chair announced the following committees:

On Resolutions: Antoine, of Cadodine; chairman; Trimble, of Union; Trevigne, of Orleans; Steele, of Tensas; Lagoy, of St. Charles; Crozier, of Lafourche; Lynch, of St. Bernard; Gair, of East Feliciana; Gady, of St. Marys.

On Peace and Order: Ganit, of St. Landry, chairman; Schorten, of Baton Rouge; Dunn, of Morehouse; Brookshire, of Vermilion; Wells, of Rapides; Green, of Orleans; Twitchell, of Red River; Stamps, of Orleans; Roehon, of St. Martin; Greene, of Lincoln; Caga, of Terrebonne; Myers, of Natchitoches; Kenner, of Orleans; Alexander, of Catahoula; W. W. Madison, of Madison.

Mr. Young wished the Conven-

tion to nominate the State Treasurer at this sitting. The proposition met with loud cries of "No, no, no!"

On motion, Convention adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

FOURTH DAY.

Convention called to order at 10 o'clock with customary prayer.

Motion made by delegate Blunt, of Natchitoches, for reconsideration of vote relative to rule of order as observed in voting, by reason of compliance with House Rules of General Assembly, so as to have the same by ballot. Adopted.

Mr. Ray, of East Feliciana, moved that a committee of three on Rules be appointed to report in three minutes. Lost. Mr. Ray again moved that State Treasurer be voted for by ballot. Lost.

The question now recurring to direct vote on reconsideration, it was carried by a vote of 108 to 38. Ray moved to enter into nomination for State Treasurer. Green, of Orleans, objected to manner in which proceedings were entered into to-day. "Sincerely" had they entered into the Hall when members jumped up on all sides and wanted to override the rules. He wished to know what influenced such. Ray, of East Feliciana, rejoined that the delegates from the country had exhausted their "stamps" and must go home. Green continued. He thought the "fanning" process had commenced. He agreed with the tried leader of the party Gov. Pinchback, that members would do well to pause, or else by virtue of being "fanned," they would be consigned to ruin. [Sensation.] Amid loud cries on all sides, Green continued. He represented a constituency as intelligent and wealthy as any gentleman on this floor. Cries of "nomination." Ward, of Grant parish, thought that Green had talked long enough.

The Irrepressible Green would not be gagged. He proposed to conclude his remarks, taking the time accorded by the rules, but doing so he warned them of threatened dangers and advised that they go not recklessly to ruin.

Some member rose to the usual point of order which the Chair would not entertain. Mr. Young was accorded the floor. He referred to delegates as "howlers."

Blunt rose to point of order and referred to language of Speaker.

Chair suggested milder terms.

Young opposed the abrogation of existing rules. He wanted the viva voce mode of voting, expressing the same in stentorian tones. Was bitter and severe towards Blunt. Blunt objected again to the language used, and wished it understood that if continued he wished to be given the same privilege in reply. Young continued in same strain. Ray here interposed and insisted on point of order. Chair ruled not pertinent and took occasion to say there were too many points of order on frivolous questions. Green asked if Young did not favor ballot on the election of temporary chairman. Much merriment. Loud cries of "no" on Young's motion of request for viva voce vote. He was greeted on repetition with same cries of "ballot" and "nomination," but notwithstanding he insisted on his position.

Dumas, of St. John the Baptist, supposed that Young had ceased. He proposed to Young here again came to the front and insisted on the floor. Just at this juncture this reporter was amused by a confab held with the Bulletin scribe by Messrs. Pat Cragh and another gentleman who objected to the poetical effusion of "Moins," of that journal. Green, of Orleans, also came to the reporter's stand and wanted an explanation, all of which being ascribed to the euphonious "Moins," all retired not exactly satisfied, but quieted.

Herbert, of Orleans, assumed the floor. He was opposed to the language of the delegate from Concordia, but he agreed with him that the rules as at present obtained should remain unimpaired. He was not afraid as to who knew how to vote. An "honest man" will feel the rightfulness of his acts and was willing to abide by them. The Convention grew noisy. Somebody moved the previous question. Gair arose to a point of order. The previous question under the rules could not be moved. Cries of "that's too thin; oh, bah," here greeted this announcement.

The Chair ruled the point of order not well taken, whereon Gair proposed an appeal from the decision. Blunt made the point of order that the previous question having been moved, nothing else could be entertained. Gair appealed. Lost. Main question ordered. On nominations declared in order. Gair nominated Hon. Frank Morey, of Ouachita, for Treasurer; Jas. Ward, of Grant parish, nominated Hon. Antoine Dubuclet.

On motion, five tellers were appointed. While the vote was being had the Governor made his appearance on the floor. Other prominent State officers were also busy for the respective candidates. As the vote was being announced the excitement became intense, and as by the count the fact became known that Dubuclet had a clear majority the most fervid enthusiasm was evinced. The Hall fairly ringing with applause. On the close of the vote which resulted in 121 votes for Dubuclet, against 65 votes for Morey, with blank 1, Keating 1, and 2 votes cast aside, the delegates fairly shouted with joy. At this point the enthusiasm was intense, and the official count going forward for authoritative promulgation, gave way to the hearty hand-shakings and general glad feeling elicited. Mr. Morey moved that the nomination of Mr. Dubuclet be made unanimous. Carried, with great enthusiasm, with three cheers for Morey. Mr. Morey was invited to address the Convention. He alluded to the general good feeling shown and augured from it the happiest omen for the Republican party's success.

Mr. Dubuclet was next called for. He read his speech thanking the Convention for the great honor conferred of a re-nomination for the third term, and if re-elected he promised the same fidelity to duty as he had observed in his official conduct hitherto. The action of the First Congressional District in the re-nomination of Hon. J. H. Sypher was read as also the members elected for the State Executive Committee.

The Second District's nomination of Judge H. C. Dibble for Congress was announced and also the names of those chosen. Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback heading the list, for members of the State Central Committee.

The Third District's nomination of Hon. C. B. Darrall for Congress was next read, as also names of those gentlemen selected for the membership of State Central Committee.

The Fourth District's nomination of Hon. Geo. L. Smith was announced and

the members of the State Committee, Lieut. Gov. Antoine first named, being read.

The Fifth District was announced as not having yet made their nomination.

The Sixth Congressional District delegates asked leave to retire for the purpose of perfecting their nomination.

The Committee on Platform reported as follows:

The Republican party of Louisiana, assembled in convention in the city of New Orleans on the fifth day of August, 1874, assumes and declares that the National Republican party is a party of positive principles and definite purposes; a party of grand achievements and a glorious history; a party of internal improvements and of material development; a party of peace and order, of liberty and law, of universal suffrage and equal rights. That it is a party capable of purifying its own organization as well as of devising reformatory measures for the public good; therefore, be it,

1. Resolved, That its past history entitles it to future confidence, and again reiterates our faith in and pledge ourselves to the support of the principles enunciated in its national platform, adopted at Philadelphia.

2. That we cordially indorse the liberal, enlightened and just policy of President Grant and the national administration, both in domestic and foreign relations.

3. That our present State government, in the face of unparalleled difficulties, has achieved substantial reforms, and by its patient and firm adherence to the right course under an organized system of villification and misrepresentation at home and abroad, deserves and has the unqualified approval and support of a large majority of the people of this State, of whom it is the true and lawful representative.

4. That we hereby pledge ourselves to the reduction of the expense of the State government to the lowest possible point consistent with an efficient administration.

We distinctly announce this obligation to be binding upon us, and due alike to the people of the State and to their creditors; and we specifically set forth our intention to secure a reduction of the heavy and unnecessary expenses of the present management and collection of the revenue.

5. That duty and sound policy alike constrain us to nominate and support for office none but men of known honesty and capacity; and that men who are unimpaired of the interests of the State, and whose records are a reproach to the party shall not be permitted to force themselves upon us in any capacity, under any pretense whatever.

6. That the misfortunes of war, of floods and internal disturbances and previous maladministration so seriously impaired the resources of the State as to render absolutely necessary the passage by the last Legislature of the law known as the funding bill, which we approve as representing the utmost limits of our ability to pay, and more than the value needed by the State for the indebtedness now outstanding; and we also declare our unqualified approval of the proposed constitutional amendments limiting the State debt to \$15,000,000 and taxation to twelve and a half mills (except for school purposes) and applying the revenues of each year to the payment of the expenses of that year.

7. That the approaching general election must be fair, peaceable and free election, at which every legal and qualified elector shall have the opportunity to cast his ballot for his candidate as he prefers without intimidation and without illegal contrivances to deprive him of his vote; and every legal vote cast must be counted and credited as polled; and to this end such a selection of officers to take charge of registration and election should be made as will satisfy citizens of all parties that the Republican party at least does not expect or desire anything else than a fair election.

8. That we condemn the spirit of violence manifested in certain localities by the Democratic party as being in violation of public peace and good order, and destructive of the good name and best interests of the State; the suppression of all violence is demanded by every law-abiding citizen in the State.

9. That we invoke the assistance of Congress toward the early completion of those national works, the Fort St. Philip canal and the system of levees for the redemption and protection of the alluvial lands of the Mississippi river.

10. That we declare our belief that nothing but disaster can result from a conflict of the two races in this State, and we discountenance and condemn all efforts to foment such a conflict, being satisfied that the true interests of both races lie in a just and harmonious adjustment of the relations of race, labor and capital, and the united efforts of all good men to promote the common interest, and we believe that with such peace and harmony, and such united efforts, the return of a high degree of prosperity to Louisiana will not be long delayed.

11. That we approve and indorse the civil rights bill now pending before Congress.

12. That we sympathize with the patriotic men in Cuba who fight for liberty, and that we urge upon the national Congress the early recognition of the independence of Cuba, and hereby instruct our Representatives in Congress to use their best efforts and influence to this end.

It was unanimously adopted.

Brewster, of Ouachita, introduced a resolution proposing three constitutional amendments.

The first—limiting General Assembly from creating monopolies.

The second—limiting powers of Police Juries to levy and collect a tax of more than eight mills on the dollar, without first submitting ordinance on the matter to the people for their adoption.

Third—An amendment limiting expenses of General Assembly.

Upon which three propositions he took the floor in defence asking that the same be adopted as a part of the party platform of the Convention.

Mr. Devism, desiring to have something to say to the Convention, and hitherto not having been present, and therefore, desired his voice on the floor, wished to be heard. He fully concurred in Mr. Brewster's resolution and well knew how important it was; having been with his friend Brewster, a member for two sessions of the General Assembly and having seen how things were managed. The resolution was adopted.

A motion was then made to adjourn sine die, before being put, the Chair returned the usual thanks for the successful result attending the deliberations of the Convention, and the conference, each and all of its members no doubt would feel in their work and efforts during the campaign. Returning a vote of thanks to its President, the Convention then adjourned in excellent spirits and strong determination to make the pledges of the party platform and the election of their State and Congressional nominees a surer in success.

